

## WHERE THE PAPER GOES.

Government Printing Office Is Wasting Millions of Pounds.

The following extracts from an article on the Government Printing Office in the Bookman for December, throw a brilliant light upon the wasteful use of print paper by the government at a time when the newspapers have been arbitrarily restricted in the amount of space which they may give to news because of the paper shortage.

Today the government printing office, including the new building that cost \$2,500,000—has a floor space of thirteen acres, with nearly 150 presses, 246 type-setting machines, by the far largest battery of composing machines in the world; a complete linotype and an electric type foundry capable of turning out 2,000 electrotype each day. There are nearly 1,500,000 plates stored in one vault. The metal-melting room, where the type set on the machines is recast into ingots, handles approximately twelve tons of metal daily. Within the building printing-ink and carbon paper are manufactured; and sixteen elevators, a refrigerating plant and an emergency hospital are installed. In the latter institution nearly 4,000 cases were treated last year. Altogether, the modest plant of fifty years ago now represents an investment of considerably more than \$10,000,000.

To thoroughly appreciate the extent to which Uncle Sam squanders the public money one must think in terms of millions—not merely millions of dollars, but millions of books and pamphlets. It is almost a strain upon the imagination to realize the existence of a plant which can turn out nearly 3,000,000 books a year, but after all, even the gigantic totals just quoted do not adequately picture the extent of Federal printing. The government printing office, merely as a routine procedure, prints and delivers 4,000,000 postal cards each day and hundreds of millions of postal money-order blanks each year, the latter on presses which print, perforate, collate and number in one operation. With its virtually unlimited capacity the office can receive, set in type, proof-read, stereotype, print, bind and deliver a book of more than 2,000 pages within twenty-four hours.

There are two methods of getting the printed material into the hands of the people—free distribution and sale. The former includes nearly 90 per cent of the output. In the first place each senator and representative, as well as each department or bureau, is entitled to a certain quota of all governmental publications. Each is allowed to receive without cost, for instance, 12,500 copies of Farmers' Bulletin, or a total requisition of nearly 7,000,000 for this purpose alone.

The acceptance of the congressional quota is not compulsory. If, therefore, the books are not used, they remain to the credit of the senator or representative for a certain period and are then thrown back upon the public printer, who eventually sells them for waste paper at a cent a pound. Unfortunately, this is the fate of literally thousands of volumes.

The last report of the public printer, dated December 3, 1917, contains this paragraph:

By authority of the Joint Committee on Printing, 585,059, obsolete publications were condemned and sold. In a further effort to reduce this useless surplus, an inventory covering 81,222 old or duplicate publications was prepared in January, 1917, and the usual course was followed in notifying the members of Congress to select what they wanted from this list, but no more than one-third of the members took advantage of this privilege; such copies as were selected are being forwarded, and those that remain will be condemned and sold as waste paper.

One reason for this deplorable situation, which is shown by this record to have existed with incalculable loss for more than twenty years, is that a substantial proportion of the matter which is published, has no popular appeal, being purely technical in its nature; and another reason is that the law arbitrarily fixes the minimum number of copies to be printed of each publication, this figure being quite generous.

With the view of realizing some return upon the time and labor invested in the books which the government produces, and in the hope that perhaps some of the otherwise discarded volumes might be halted on their way to the paper mill, congress established the office of the superintendent of documents, where left-over and other publications could be deposited and, if possible, sold. It offered most generous terms to the would-be purchaser, asking merely enough to actually pay for the cost of printing and binding.

Notwithstanding this tempting inducement, the effort to dispose of governmental issues at private sale has only been partially satisfactory. In ten years the receipts have only increased from \$55,000 to a little more than \$200,000. It is against human nature to pay for anything which may be had for nothing, besides which the government prints and prints, constantly piling up its stock, without providing adequate means for acquainting the public with the character of the goods it has provided. No publishing firm would for an instant print and bind hundreds of thousands of volumes without providing for their distribution and sale. These fundamental business principles are entirely ignored by the government. It manufactures books without limit and then relies upon individually distributed price lists as the only method of advertising its wares. The consequence is that during the fiscal year 1916 the number of copies of condemned publications aggregated 5,992,278, although in 1917 this total had been reduced to 587,548. The amount of waste paper sold last year, according to the report of the public printer, was more than 9,500,000 pounds.

Cotton Distribution Committee Discharged.—Senator E. D. Smith, on Friday afternoon was informed by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board that the resignation of the Brand committee on cotton distribution has been accepted. This completes what Senator Smith has been urging on Mr. Baruch, the removal of all governmental restrictions on the cotton trade in this country that were put into effect because of the war. The price fixing committee came to an end a week or more ago.

As to the export situation, Gen. Gotha has informed the secretary of war that the army could release to the shipping board, 100 vessels for use in the export trade, and it is understood that the shipping board will allocate about one-fourth of these to the cotton ports.

"I consider the outlook based on supply and demand brighter for higher prices for cotton than it has been since the civil war," said Senator

Smith to-night. "The world, with Germany and her allies eliminated, is consuming fourteen and a half million bales of American cotton.

"When peace is declared and the enemy country is opened to cotton it will provide a market for something like 3,000,000 bales additional. About 800,000 tons of shipping have been released for export trade. There will be a demand for 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 bales for American cotton with the supply totally inadequate to meet it."

## ARAB HORSE COMING BACK.

Renewal of Interest Predicted in the Once Famous Steed.

Now that Arabia is going to be a country and a kingdom on its own account, with a king at Mecca and war taxes and very likely a controller of dates, interest in the Arab horse is likely to be revived. The Arab kingdom is a kind of holy thing, based on Mohammed and the Koran, and the Arab horse is the Arab horse. It was Mohammed himself who said for at least so the Manchester Guardian tells us, "The money that one spends on horses is in the eyes of God an alms that one makes at one's own cost." There is something rather mystical about this saying. At first glance it seems to mean: "He who buys horses is lending money to the Lord." There may be, however, a sort of joke in the phrase, implying that he who buys horses impoverishes himself, and therefore acquires the merit of him who gives away all his money. But there is a clue to Mohammed's meaning in another utterance of his which is this: "What is in the forelock of horses until the Day of Judgment."

The eastern world and a great part of Africa could never have been converted to Islam if it had not been for the Arab horse. On his back the Arab rode to conquest in the name of the prophet, through Syria, Persia, Egypt, all Northern Africa and most of Spain, so that within a hundred years the world was Muslim. The Arab horse might well be numbered among the apostles of Islam, and upon his maintenance in selfness and strength depended, no doubt, the future fate of the Arab kingdom and caliphate. It was only when Europe had horses as good as those of Arabia that Christianity began to make headway against Mohammedanism.

And yet it is funny—the Arab horse was not an original Arabian product. In the days before Christ the Arabs traveled exclusively on camels. The horse now called Arabian is supposed to have originated on the Libyan desert, in North Africa, from which it passed to Egypt and eventually to Arabia. Europe always had horses in some shape.

stocky, heavy, lumbering creatures, fit to draw iron chariots, which were the tanks of the ancient wars, but not fit for a gentleman or a first-class bandit to ride. It took the sandy desert to breed that kind of horse, and somehow Libya managed to do it. It must be confessed that the horse of that type, as we know him now, has got the hot, sandy desert out of his blood very well. The Morgan horse of Vermont is only a slight modification of the Arab horse—so slight that Homer Davenport's stallion, Haleb, brought straight from the Syrian desert, took first prize at the Vermont state fair at the prize at the animal nearest in all lines to the typical Morgan. Fancy the difference in the climate and conditions between Vermont and the Libyan desert! And yet the Morgan horse was happy and healthy in Vermont; there was never a creature that stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero more cheerfully than he, or ever sprang more blithely through five feet of snow.

The explanation of this capacity for acclimatization (which the donkey and mule do not possess) probably lies in the wonderful and indomitable spirit of the horse, an animal which, though it pretends to be as timid as a rabbit, is really daunted by nothing on earth, and which would hold up its head proudly in hell if it had ever done anything that would entitle it to go there. The horse will run away at the turning of a leaf in the wind; but it will leap to death at the command of its master. Though created for play, and knowing that he is created for play, the horse will accept a life of abject toil and will show an unflinching spirit of zeal in the toil, as though it were all that he desired in life. A man may aspire to possess the various virtues and will call in religion to help him, and then he will not acquire one-half the virtues that his horse has by inheritance and instinct. A man may see

his better self in his horse as in a mirror.

The Arab horse and his various offspring the descendants possess more virtues probably, than any other breed of horses. The big, hulking horses that we have developed for heavy tasks, or to pull coaches, are often surly, tricky and mean-spirited. They are the kickers, biters, halter-pullers and balkers. The Nomad never heard of any of these vices in any of the Morgan horses among whom he was brought up. The Nomad has never been in Arabia, but he enjoyed a thorough acquaintance with the stud of Arab horses that Homer Davenport brought from Aleppo, and he has had some contact with Arab horses elsewhere, and he never heard or saw one that had a vice. They are gentle though spirited, and though under the saddle or the harness they will carouse and sometimes rear, they do this only for show, and are easily controlled. They have a keen interest in the doings and disposition of the humans about them, and are quick and responsive in their sympathy. It is an old saying that it takes a mean man to make a mean horse. Really it doesn't always for horses vary in their natural dispositions as men do, though without descending to human depths. But one must be clear—the character of the Arab horse speaks well for the character of the Arab of the desert.—The Nomad, in Boston Transcript.

## MUST BE FED OR STARVE.

"Little Allies" Dependent on American Food Supplies.

One of the greatest catastrophes in the history of the world will happen in this coming year. Nothing can prevent it. It is as inevitable as the rising and setting of the sun.

This catastrophe is the death by starvation of thousands of people in the next eight months. This number will exceed the total number that have been killed on all battlefronts in the last four years of the war.

This is not a rash guess. It is the plain statement made by those who have the facts of the situation in hand and who dare to face these facts.

In northern Russia alone conservative estimates figure 10,000,000 deaths from starvation this winter. Fifty million people of this district are beyond help because of the complete collapse of Russia's transportation, facilities under her reign of anarchy and because, too, of her ice-locked ports. Fortunately, other countries of Europe, although lacking food as much as Russia, are more accessible. If their people suffer the awful calamity of these people of northern Russia it will be because America would not send them food, not because we could not.

Arrangements have long since been

completed by which the "big Allies," France, England and Italy, will be provisioned. The stream of food into Belgium has already been redoubled to help regain the strength from the torture of four years of German occupation.

Our concern now must be for the "little Allies," who have at last emerged from the German yoke. These include the Serbians, Rumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugos, Slovaks and others. In all these people number 75,000,000. They are on the brink of starvation now. Unless you can send them food immediately they will die. Unfortunately this food cannot be produced by a miracle. It must be saved bit by bit, day by day by the voluntary economy of the American people.

This then is the situation. Unlike war time, no direct, specific sacrifices are asked of us in order to feed these millions of starving mothers, little children and brave but war-weary men. We are not asked to have a wheatless or meatless day. We are asked to be conscientious to save food by living as simply as possible and by continuing all war time economies that lessen waste.

Is there an American man, woman or child who has known the pride and joy of saving food to win the war, who will hesitate now to save food to win the world?

## REAL ESTATE AGENCY

—FOR SALE—

Five Room House—A Good Store Building and two Acres of Land. Philbert, belonging to Mr. E. L. Wood.

92 Acres—Of good, level land, with 6-room house, joining Floyd Jackson's Store place. It is a No. 1 Farm.

18 Acres—Land—1-1/2 miles from Clover; on Clover road; 300 acres; 6-r dwelling; 3-4-r tenant houses. Will sell as a whole or in two tracts. Price right.

Six-Room House—On 62 acres of good land, on Howell's Ferry road, 2 miles from Courthouse.

118 Acres—Land—1-1/2 miles from school, 1-2 mile of Zion church, saw timber worth price of whole tract.

Two Vacant Lots—90x300 and 100x225 feet, on King's Mountain street.

Building Lot—60x225 feet, on west side Wright avenue.

137 Acres—7-room dwelling; 2 tenant houses. Known as the Will Wallace Place—6 miles south of Yorkville. Level land.

J. F. Kell Property—7-room dwelling; 1-1/2 acre lot on East Liberty street, Yorkville.

Lot—Near Graded school—90 feet front; 200 feet deep. On shady side of the street. See me about it.

C. F. SHERER, Real Estate.

25 Woodmen of the World Receipt Books for sale at The Enquirer Office or by Mail—30 Cents each.

JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB

with 1¢, 2¢, 5¢, 10¢ and in 50 weeks Get \$12.50



THAT SMALL CHANGE YOU HAVE IN YOUR POCKET, AND UNUSUALLY SPEND FOOLISHLY, WOULD SOON AMOUNT TO A NICE LITTLE SUM IF YOU PUT IT IN OUR CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB.

JUST TRY. COME IN AND JOIN. IT COSTS NOTHING TO JOIN AND IN ONLY FIFTY WEEKS YOU WILL THANK US FOR LENDING YOU TO DO SO.

BESIDES THE 1 CENT, 2 CENT, 5 CENT AND 10 CENT INCREASING AND DECREASING CLUBS, WE HAVE 50 CENT \$1.00, \$5.00 OR ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH.

COME IN AND LET US EXPLAIN THE PLAN TO YOU.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

YORK - - - S. C.

"You Had Better Be Safe Than Sorry."

## HEADQUARTERS

## FOR SANTA CLAUS AND FOR GIFT BUYERS

SANTA CLAUS WILL FIND A COMPLETE LINE OF SUPPLIES AT THE CITY PHARMACY AS USUAL THIS YEAR—WE COULDN'T DISAPPOINT THE OLD FELLOW AND HE KNEW THAT WE WOULDN'T. WE ARE MORE THAN READY FOR HIM

## SUPPLIES WITH WHICH TO FILL STOCKINGS OF THE CHILDREN

BABY DOLLS, PIANOS, GUNS, AIR RIFLES, SIEGE GUNS, DRUMS, BANKS, TOOL CHESTS, DOLL CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, ROCKING HORSES, AUTOMOBILES, ETC.

## AND WE KEPT THE GROWN-UPS WELL IN MIND IN OUR BUYING

FOUNTAIN PENS—the best made—WATCHES, NUNNALLY'S FINE CANDIES, CAMERAS, MANICURE SETS, COMB AND BRUSH SETS, SERVING TRAYS, VASES, FLASH LIGHTS, SHAVING SETS, TOILET WATERS AND PERFUMES in Christmas boxes. CHINAWARE, CUTGLASS, FINE STATIONERY, in all colors and tints; TOBACCO, in Christmas Boxes; CIGARS, Etc.

Remember, That if you want the Best in Candies, Ask for Nunnally's—It is Fresh by Express—It is as fine as candies can be made.

## WE HAVE THE CHRISTMAS GOODS AND OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

## THE CITY PHARMACY

J. E. BRISON, Proprietor.

CLOVER, S. C.

## Trade With Your Home Merchants

All Loyal Citizens of York Community Should Trade With Their Home Town Merchants Whenever It Is Possible for Them To Do So

There are times, however, when Your storekeepers do not always have exactly what You desire to purchase, and then You will probably begin to look elsewhere to supply Your needs.

When You are unable to Buy at Home We extend to You an invitation in behalf of the Progressive Merchants of Rock Hill to trade with them.

## YOU WILL FIND

In ROCK HILL, Progressive Merchants handling Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions, Clothing, Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Furniture, Drugs, Paints, Hardware, Building Materials, Jewelry, Stationery and Books, an Up-to-Date 5c and 10c Store handling Toys, Novelties, etc., and Stores handling All Kinds of Other Dependable Merchandise ————

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT of the Mercantile establishments in Rock Hill transact Banking business with THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK and We are grateful to them for the business they have given Us; naturally, We want to see them continue to prosper, but We do not, neither do Our Merchants expect to get trade which belongs to another community. Trade at Home when You can; when You cannot We Invite YOU to "TRADE IN ROCK HILL."

## The Peoples National Bank

ROCK HILL, - - S. C.

UNDER UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

## \$75 CASH FOR LARGEST CLUB

## PREMIUMS TO ENQUIRER CLUBMAKERS

REVISED OFFER TO THOSE WHO RETURN AND PAY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD HAVING WITHDRAWN SOME OF THE RESTRICTIONS that were resting on newspapers at the time of the publication of The Enquirer's Prospectus for 1919, it gives us pleasure to be able to return in a measure to our old time liberal offers to Clubmakers.

The price of a Single Subscription to THE ENQUIRER for one year is \$2.50.

The price when Returned through a Clubmaker and paid by February 1, 1919, is \$2.25.

## OFFER TO CLUBMAKERS

We have the following liberal offers to make to CLUBMAKERS, all conditioned on the same rules and regulations heretofore obtaining, including the following:

CLUBMAKERS may return names as they get them, with the understanding that the Clubmaker is responsible for each subscription at the rate of 5 cents per week until February 1, 1919.

ALL NAMES MUST BE PAID FOR before 6.00 P. M., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

FIRST PREMIUM, \$75.00 CASH

For the Largest Club we will pay SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, CASH.

SECOND PREMIUM, \$50.00 CASH

For the Second Largest Club we will pay FIFTY DOLLARS, CASH.

Third Premium, 112-Piece Dinner Set

For the Third Largest Club we will give one 112-Piece Dinner Set, valued at \$50.00.

FOURTH PREMIUM, \$25.00 CASH

For the Fourth Largest Club we will give Two 42-Piece Dinner Sets, valued together at \$25.00.

FIFTH PREMIUM, \$25.00 CASH

For the Fifth Largest Club we will give TWENTY DOLLARS, CASH.

SIXTH PREMIUM, \$12.50 CASH

For the Sixth Largest Club we will give a 42-Piece Dinner Set, valued at \$12.50.

SAME AS ABOVE

For the Seventh Largest Club we will give a 42-Piece Dinner Set, valued at \$12.50 Cash.

TEN DOLLARS IN CASH

For the Eighth Largest Club we will give Ten Dollars in Cash.

EIGHT DOLLARS IN CASH

For the Ninth Largest Club we will give Eight Dollars in Cash.

## OTHER PREMIUMS

FOR FIVE NAMES—Three-Bladed Pocket Knife, with name and address in the handle, worth \$1.50.

FOR SIX NAMES—Chicago Automatic Pencil Sharpener, worth \$1.50.

FOR EIGHT NAMES—Willard Self-Filling Fountain Pen, worth \$2.00, or Four-Bladed Pocket Knife, with name and address in the handle, worth \$2.00.

FOR TEN NAMES—Year's Subscription to The Yorkville Enquirer, or a Willard Self-Filling Fountain Pen, that retails at \$2.00.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE NAMES—A Forty-two Piece Dinner Set, that retails at \$12.50.

For a less number than FIVE NAMES, Cash Commission, and also CASH COMMISSION on all names over and above the number necessary to secure any of Premiums mentioned above.

## THIS IS IMPORTANT

Please remember, That under no circumstances must the Subscriber receive the paper for LESS than the Subscription Price advertised for Clubs, \$2.25 a Year. The Publishers are bound not to violate this rule.

## NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

It was not admissible on December 1, but is admissible now, to GIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS THE PAPER FROM THE TIME THE PAPER STARTS TO JANUARY, 1920, FOR THE PRICE OF A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, and we are glad to renew this offer to New Subscribers.

## AND REMEMBER THIS

It is but a short time until FEBRUARY 1ST, and those large Premiums of \$75.00 and \$50.00 are to be won in short shrift. Send names in as fast as you get them to

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers,

YORKVILLE - - - S. C.

CLUBMAKERS WILL PLEASE RETURN NAMES AS RAPIDLY AS SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE SECURED.

## THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER

Published Semi-Weekly.

W. D. and A. M. GRIST, Proprietors.

Single Copy, One Year \$1.25  
Single Copy, Six Months \$1.25  
Single Copy, Three Months \$1.25  
Three Copies, One Year \$3.75  
Additional Copies, ordered and paid for by same individual by the year \$2.25  
All Subscriptions MUST be Paid in Advance.

All Checks, Postoffice Orders, etc., should be made payable to L. M. GRIST'S SONS.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

TRAIN SCHEDULES  
YORK, S. C.

Corrected to August 1st, 1918, Schedule figures are subject to change without notice and are not guaranteed.

WEST BOUND

No. 117	No. 113	No. 35
Lv. Rock Hill	7:55pm	4:40pm
Ar. York	8:10pm	4:55pm
Lv. Blackburg	8:20pm	7:40am
Lv. Blackburg	8:30pm	9:15am
Ar. Rock Hill	8:50pm	12:10pm

EAST BOUND

No. 36	No. 114	No. 118
Lv. Marion	4:40pm	6:00am
Lv. Rock Hill	4:55pm	6:15am
Lv. Blackburg	5:05pm	7:35am
Lv. Blackburg	5:15pm	9:20am
Lv. York	5:30pm	10:30am
Ar. Rock Hill	5:45pm	11:00am
Ar. Rock Hill	5:55pm	11:15am

Trains Nos. 35, 36, 113 and 114 connect with main line trains at Blackburg to and from points North and South.

Nos. 35 and 36 connect with trains at Marion to and from Asheville and points East and West.

Nos. 117, 118, 35 and 114 connect at Rock Hill with trains to and from Charlotte and Columbia.

For more detailed information, apply to Local Agents.

W. E. MCGEE S. H. McLEAN,

## TAX NOTICE—1918

Office of the County Treasurer of York County.

YORK, S. C., Sept. 17, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TAX BOOKS for York County will be opened on TUESDAY, the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1918, and remain open until the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1918, for the collection of STATE, COUNTY, SCHOOL and LOCAL TAXES, for the fiscal year 1918, without penalty after which day ONE PER CENT penalty will be added to all payments made in the month of JANUARY, 1919, and TWO PER CENT penalty for all payments made in the month of FEBRUARY, 1919, and SEVEN PER CENT penalty will be added to all payments made from the 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1919, to the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1919, and after this date all unpaid taxes will go into executions and all unpaid Single Polls will be turned over to the several Magistrates for prosecution in accordance with law.

It is my desire to attend different parts of the county for the convenience of taxpayers as heretofore; but owing to the exacting nature of my duties as a member of Local Exemption Board No. 2, I am required to at all times be within call of the office of the Board and must remain at the County seat.

All of the Banks of the county will offer their accommodations and facilities to Taxpayers who may desire to make use of the same, and I shall take pleasure in giving prompt attention to all correspondence on the subject.

All Taxpayers appearing at my office will receive prompt attention.

Note—The Tax Books will be made up by Townships, and parties writing about Taxes will always expedite matters if they will mention the Township or Townships in which their property or properties are located.

Respectfully,  
Treasurer of York County

75  
Rubber  
notice at WILLIAMS, York County, not used as f.t. but one hears